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## THOUGHTS OF A WANDERER.

WHEN thrice I left my peaceful dome,  
A wand'rer thro' the world to roam,  
Afar from friends, afar from home—  
And all I lov'd most dearly ;

None ever felt more grief of mind,  
Heart-chilling woes, regrets unkind,  
Than I, alas ! was doom'd to find,  
On those unkind occasions.

You may not know how ill he fares,  
How much his pains, how great his cares,  
Who long in cheerless absence shares,  
The cool respect of strangers !

With tears of anguish on his cheek,  
His heart, no doubt, would often break,  
Did not the heavenly soother speak,  
With voice of consolation.

The grief is great which pains the heart,  
When from beloved friends we part :

Oh ! then our wounded feelings smart,  
With bitter, sad reflection ;

But when the wand'rer home returns,  
No more he pines, no more he mourns :  
His soul with *amor patriæ* burns ;  
And rapture fires his bosom.

Behind him all his cares he flings,  
As borne on joy's seraphic wings,  
Light pinioned fancy to him brings  
Fair visions to delight him.

Oh, parent home ! thou darling spot,  
Where perils o'er are soon forgot.  
With thee, hope blesses every thought.  
And sweetens retrospection.

When absence chains the feet no more,  
How dear to tread our native shore,  
To smile at woes and dangers o'er  
With objects of affection.

ALCEUS.

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DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES,  
AND AGRICULTURE.

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*Specification of the Patent granted to John Buddle, of Wallend, in the County of Northumberland, Gentleman; for a Fire-pan or Fire-lamp, in which small or inferior Coals may be consumed in the place of large or round Coals: and also of a Fire-grate or Fire-stove, to be fixed at the bottom of the Chimney in the ordinary Mode, in which Fire-grate or Fire-stove small or inferior Coals may be consumed on all Occasions, and for all the same purposes as large or round Coals.*

THE fire-pan or fire-lamp may be made of a circular or pentagonal, or rectangular, or any other convenient shape. The body of it may be formed horizontally or vertically, with a pyramidal, convex, conical, horizontal, or concave bottom, or a bottom of any other shape that may be found convenient, and such bottom may be made of iron, brass, or any other materials. The bottom of the fire-pan or fire-lamp should either be formed into one or more vertical tubes, or one or more vertical tubes should be fixed into the bottom of the fire-pan or fire-lamp, for the purpose of admitting the air. These tubes may be made of iron or any other metal, and may be

formed of vertical or horizontal bars, or in any other shape that may be sufficiently capable of admitting the air freely into the fire. Dampers or valves may be fixed at the bottom of the tubes, for the purpose of qualifying and regulating the admission of the air as circumstances may require, and a funnel or funnels should be placed on that side of the fire-pan or fire-lamp from which the wind may happen to blow, to be used and applied as occasion may require. The fire-grate or fire-stove must be made with a pervious back, and must be placed in such a manner as that a space may be left between such pervious back and the back wall of the fire-place. Such space is intended to form an aperture for the admission of air into the back part of the fire through the pervious back, and a damper or valve is to be fixed at the bottom or top of such aperture, to regulate the admission of the air as circumstances may require.

*Specification of the Patent granted to Robert Adams, of Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Shoemaker: for a new and improved method of preparing Blacking, whereby a higher Polish is given, and the Leather*

*better preserved than by any hitherto known.*

In order to make forty gallons of blacking, take forty gallons of the vinegar commonly known by the number eighteen, ninety pounds of ivory black, three gallons of sweet oil, wine measure, twenty-eight pounds of raw moist sugar, eighteen pounds of oil of vitriol, and twenty-six ounces of gum Arabic, and procure a tub with a tin strainer fixed under its lid or cover, nearly of the same size as the lid, and full of small holes; and with a hole in the lid sufficiently large to admit the pouring in of the liquid ingredients, for which purpose a funnel may be used if required: put the ivory-black, the sugar, the sweet oil, and four gallons of vinegar into the tub, and make them into a thin paste, then apply half the oil of vitriol through the lid and strainer, and after letting it stand between five and ten minutes, pour through the strainer about two gallons more of the vinegar, then take off the lid, and gradually pour in the remainder of the vinegar, keeping the whole continually on the stir till all the vinegar is used; it being thus well stirred, put on the cover, and pour in the remainder of the oil of vitriol through the strainer, then pour it into a copper, put in the gum Arabic and let the whole boil, and when it begins to boil it is fit to be drawn off, and when cold to be bottled, but while being bottled should be constantly stirred. To make a less quantity than forty gallons, a proportional part of the above ingredients to the quantity required should be used in the same manner.

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*On a Remedy against the Ravages of the Fly on Turnips, and Swedish Turnips. By Thomas Greg, Esq.*

(From the Communications of the Board of Agriculture.)

As the Board does me the honour to request I should make known to them the experiments I have made with lime, under the directions of the earl of Thanet, particularly how and when it should be slackened, and how and when applied, I shall, in conformity to their request, give in detail my own experiments thereon.

I had the honour of paying lord Thanet a visit early in the spring of 1811, at

which time he had began to sow Swedish turnips.

On that part of the field which his lordship mentions as having failed, the application of lime was omitted, at my particular request, the better to demonstrate the infallibility of the experiment.

Upon my return to Coles, I ordered lime to be laid upon the headlands, proportioning the quantity to the length of the lands.

The weather was fine, and the lime did not fall by the atmosphere, but was slackened as used, and sown by hand over a 40 acre piece of land.

I ordered every day's sowing to be watched, and the lime to be applied as soon as the turnips came up, in the same daily rotation as they were sown, which was 5 acres per day.

But as lord Thanet properly observes, "to have any experiment made you must see it done." This remark was verified, by the neglect of the bailiff in my absence, who delayed spreading the lime on the first and second days sowing, until the third day's sowing was ready; which delay and mistaken economy in labour, exposed the first day's sowing to the ravages of the fly.

But this circumstance I cannot lament, as it furnished additional proof of the efficacy of the lime, and procured the correct execution of my orders upon the remainder of the field, which 35 acres were covered with healthy plants.

In the year 1812, I repeated the same process, with the same success; and I have not the least doubt, but lime is an infallible protection to the infant turnip, if rain does not immediately succeed the sowing. If it does, on the return of fair weather, I should recommend a repetition.

The casting of lime by hand produced considerable inconvenience to the men, in consequence of which the work was not well performed: however, under that disadvantage, the turnips sown upon 40 acres of land, in 1811, were so abundant, as to support 500 down sheep, about 6 cows, and 50 hogs, until May, 1812; and the crop of 1812, consisting of the same number of acres, will, I have no doubt, support an equal stock to the same period.

Impressed with the importance of the application of lime, and finding it necessary to deposit it with great accuracy, I turned my mind to machinery to effect that purpose.